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WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.
The Constitution and the Union of the States
"They must be preserved."

RALEIGH:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851.

STAND BY YOUR COLORS!
We observe, in various portions of the country, that attempts are being made to destroy old party organizations and get up what is called, by way of excellence, a Union party. These attempts appear to manifest themselves more decidedly in the free States than in the slaveholding; and there is both propriety and reason in this, for that is the quarter in which a sound and just regard for the Union as it ought to be and for State sovereignty, prevails to the least extent, and is most needed. We hail this spirit in the free States, and hope it may grow and spread; but here in North Carolina, where weak only to be let alone so far as the Slavery question is concerned, and where no hand is lifted against the continuance of the Union, we can perceive no good reason for establishing a mongrel party, or for any organization of the character alluded to. The truth is, these attempted Union organizations are calculated by their very tendency, in this region, to reflect upon every citizen who stands forward with a determined spirit in behalf of Southern rights, and to increase that very power in the Federal Government which threatens, in the end, to shroud every valuable attribute of State sovereignty.

What have we in North Carolina done, that we should be called upon to approve the late "adjustment," and to vote for no man for President or Vice President, or for any other office, who does not approve it? We acquiesce in it—we submit to it, and is not that sufficient? It is enough for us to say that we will make the fugitive-slave law a test of soundness; and it is for the better portion of the Northern people to compel their public men to this standard; but as a Southern man, and as the Editor of a free press, we would go beyond this, and distinctly declare that we would support no man for public station, who did not emphatically condemn any and all attempts to give Congress jurisdiction in any shape or of any character whatsoever over the Slavery question. That is the point, after all, on which this whole question turns. If the people of the free States will agitate this subject in their primary assemblies and in their legislative chambers, let them do it, with the certainty that they are thereby daily weakening the bonds that have made us one people; but at the same time, while we bear that as best we may, let us demand, as a right, and insist upon it to the last extremity, that Slavery shall hereafter be an unpronounceable word in the halls of Congress. We are the assailed and aggrieved section. We have not harmed the people of the free States in either their character, their persons, or their estates; and we are, under these circumstances—with the thunderbolts which these people have launched against us still burning in our midst—to approve their action, to lead their love of the Union, and to prescribe our own fellow citizens by getting up these so-called Union associations? There are no disunionists in North Carolina, and there is, therefore, no necessity for organizing a Union party to put down disunion; on the contrary, in our humble judgment, that man who stands up most unflinchingly for the reserved rights of the States, is the best Union man, while he who is eternally crying Union! Union! is most to be dreaded as the advocate of consolidation, and of a course of policy which would inevitably tend to the destruction of every vital principle of Union and of Constitutional liberty. That is our opinion. We state it generally, without any wish or intention to reflect upon any one or any party.

If the Democratic party of the United States had remained in power, these Slavery troubles would have been avoided, or promptly met and settled. There can be no doubt that the Administration of Gen. Taylor contributed more than all things else to inflame the exciting controversy. Always sectional, the Whig party, in the contest which resulted in his election to power, pretended to be national; and in order to succeed in their struggle for the spoils, they managed so as to array, under the same banner, the bitter anti-Slavery man of New England, who contended that Gen. Taylor thought with him on this question, and the ardent Southron, who pointed with triumphant satisfaction to his three hundred negroes as evidence of his devotion to Southern rights. The result of all this is well known to the country. We do not propose to dwell upon it. If Gen. Cass had been elected, we have Mr. Webster's authority for saying that the Missouri line would have been established; and that, with other measures equally fair, would have given satisfaction to the most "ultra" Southern State.

But under any and every view of the question, as it now presents itself, it becomes the Democrats—the old States right's Jeffersonian party, to "stand by their colors." There is no safety either in the ranks of the Federalists, or under a new flag. Let us stand where we are, and watch; and let us act, in the future, as a just regard for our vital interests may require us to act. No one can tell what another year will bring forth. If the crisis be difficult, let our prudence rise with the occasion; and amid all difficulties—whether they present themselves in the shape of Union organizations, disunion organizations, or entangling alliances with the Federalists—let us remember that our principles are secondary in importance only to our vital interests and honor as citizens of a slaveholding State; and that, after all, the Constitution is the surest and safest guide in times of national excitement and of peril to the Union of the States.

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OUTRAGE IN BOSTON.
A Fugitive Slave rescued by a mob of blacks! The Law trampled under foot!

We give in another column the debate in the Senate on Tuesday last in relation to the Boston Outrage, and also the Proclamation of President Fillmore on the subject, which was issued on the 18th instant.

It appears that some days since, Mr. John C. Fugate, of Norfolk, Virginia, went to Boston in pursuit of one Shadrach Winkley, a fugitive slave, the property of John De Bree. The slave was arrested by Mr. Riley, the United States Deputy Marshal, and carried before the United States Commissioner for examination. A number of lawyers volunteered to appear for Shadrack, and the examination was commenced. We give the following account of the rescue from the Boston Post:

"During the first part of the hearing the courtroom was very much crowded, but Mr. Riley, who had the management of the business, succeeded in clearing the room before it was filled; and when the arrangements for the postponement were concluded, there were only present a few officers, the counsel, parties, and some reporters, and the doors were closed against all comers, except such as the officers were directed to admit. From half-past twelve till a few minutes before two, there was no difficulty in the courtroom, except some altercation between Mr. Riley and Eliza Wright, of the Commonwealth. There being some conversation about raising a subscription to procure the freedom of Shadrack, alias 'Frederick,' Mr. Wright said he would, if he had the money, sooner give it for pistols; and, speaking to Shadrack, said to him—'Why didn't you defend yourself when they came to arrest you? Where were your hands? Why didn't you use any instrument you could lay your hands on? If I had been there, and had had pistols, you should have had them to shoot them down with; or I would have used them myself.' He also rebuked Mr. Riley for taking any part in the proceedings, and Mr. Riley ordered him out of the courtroom, but he did not go.

In the course of the forenoon, the sheriff of this State being prohibited from using the jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, under the act of 1843, Mr. Riley sent a messenger to the Commodore Downer to know if he would detain Shadrack in the navy-yard; and the Commodore replied that he was not authorized to use the yard for such a purpose. Having no other place within his control, Mr. Riley decided to retain Shadrack in the courtroom, agreeing to allow his counsel access to him. This was the state of affairs about ten minutes before two o'clock. From the courtroom door on the outside, down the stairs, and winding round to the northwest door of the courtroom, and standing in the street, was a dense crowd of colored people, and it was somewhat difficult to work a passage through them. About ten minutes to two, the courtroom door was opened to let out Charles G. Davis, one of the counsel, and Mr. Wright, and before it could be closed, some of the colored people outside made fast to it and held it open, while the others rushed into the courtroom, throwing down the officers, who were attempting to pull the door to, and made for Shadrack.

Mr. Riley, who was jammed into the corner near the door, called upon his assistants to resist the rescuers; but their numbers were too great, and they dragged Shadrack out in a few seconds. One of the assistants managed to get hold of the marshal's sword, but a portion of the rescuers hugged him round the body, thus fastening his arms, and the sword was dropped in the struggle. A colored man carried the sword into the street, where he gave it up to a young man named Hosea, who was not aware that it had been taken from the court. The rescuers ran with Shadrack to Rutolph street, and from thence it is supposed that he was conveyed in a cab over Cambridge bridge. The whole affair did not occupy over five minutes."

The Boston Times thus speaks of this atrocious outrage, perpetrated in a Court of Justice and in defiance of the laws and the majesty of the people of the United States:

"HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE IN A COURT OF JUSTICE. The city of Boston was on Saturday disgraced by one of the most lawless and atrocious acts that has ever blackened the character of our country. A man, pretending to be in the enjoyment of an enlightened state of civilization. A band of two hundred negroes violently entered a court of justice, and by force carried from the custody of the officers a person arrested agreeably to an established law of the nation. The act is a burning disgrace, not only to the city, but to the Commonwealth, and indeed to the whole Union; for it was a court of the United States which was thus insulted, and its laws thus trampled under foot. It was a disgrace to the city that the mayor took no interest in a riot which occurred in a building belonging to the city, and refused his aid in suppressing proceedings which, had the officers performed a simple and unquestionable duty, would have resulted in a sanguinary conflict; for the rioters were supplied with arms, and were determined to use them against all who obstructed them in their law-defying course. It was a disgrace to the Commonwealth, that no provision had been made for the detention of prisoners arrested under a law for which a majority of its representatives in the United States Congress had recorded their votes. And it was a disgrace to the Union itself, in that the naval officer commanding at this station declined to furnish the necessary aid to enforce a national law. Looking at it in every aspect, we can regard it as nothing but a complete triumph over law and order, by a band of black ruffians, countenanced and encouraged by a batch of white traitors; legal, religious, philanthropic, and fanatical; for whom hanging would be too lenient punishment. It is a blow at the supremacy of justice, at the dignity, power, and glory of the Union, and exhibits to other countries the case with which a law of the 'Model Republic' can be set at naught by any gang of determined scoundrels who object to its enforcement. It has indicated the predominance of negroism in the Athens of America, and we may next expect the edicts of these black masters as if our city had been suddenly transferred to the dominions of his sooty Highness Emperor Souleouque of Hayti."

Mr. Riley, the Deputy Marshal, states officially "that from the time of the first notice to the Mayor of Boston and City Marshal, immediately after the arrest, to the taking of this deposition, neither the Mayor nor the City Marshal has appeared, nor has a single officer under their direction appeared, or aided in attempting to disperse the mob, or in keeping the peace;" and Mr. Riley gives it as his opinion that it "was the predetermined purpose of both not to do their duty in keeping the peace and about their own Court House." The Washington Union, commenting on this state of things, says:

be called for from the executive of Massachusetts, to assist in executing the law and arresting the offenders. Troops of the United States should, if necessary, be sent to Boston to assist in the execution of the law. If the slave or his abettors should be arrested, who will insure their safe-keeping, (with the jails of Massachusetts shut against the United States), except by the aid of military force? We respectfully suggest that the present marshal and his deputies should be superseded by more energetic officers. Every exertion must be made to cause the laws to be respected. General Washington exerted all his energies to suppress the whiskey insurrection; but the present crisis is more important, more intimately connected with the peace of the whole country and the stability of the Union, than a whiskey insurrection. Now is the time to act with spirit; now is the time to assure the whole nation that the laws must be respected, and that "the Union must be preserved."

Boston—all Boston, with the exception of eight or ten officers of the law—stand quietly by and see the law outraged, defied, and the Constitution of the country trampled down by a band of infuriated blacks! We looked for this, or something like it. These wretches have grown bolder day by day, and every failure to arrest a fugitive in that city, has but strengthened their infamous and law-defying purposes. It remains to be seen whether the criminals will be punished as they deserve, and whether indeed the State of Massachusetts be subject to the Federal Constitution and the Federal law.

We shall keep our readers duly advised of events connected with this unprecedented outrage.

THE BOSTON OUTRAGE.

We present below the debate which took place in the Senate on Tuesday last, on the presentation by Mr. Clay of the following Resolution in relation to the recent outrage in Boston. We copy from the Washington Republic:

"The Senate took up the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Clay:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, any information he may possess in regard to an alleged recent case of a forcible resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States in the city of Boston, and to communicate to the Senate, under the above condition, what means he has adopted to meet the occurrence; and whether, in his opinion, any additional legislation is necessary to meet the exigency of the case, and to more vigorously execute existing laws.

Mr. Clay explained the object of the resolution to be to obtain from the President any information he may possess in regard to the recent outrage, to obtain from him information as to what measures he has adopted to meet the occurrence, and also whether in his opinion any additional legislation be necessary to a more vigorous execution of the laws of the land. Until that information was received, he considered it premature to enter into any extended discussion of the subject. But he could not forbear saying that he had been shocked and astounded upon reading the accounts as given in the newspapers of such an occurrence taking place in the third city of the Union. It was not alone that the laws had been resisted, the officers beaten down, and driven out of the courtroom, the person whom they had in custody taken from them; but this was done in open daylight by a mob, and in the face of a population of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. By whom was this done? Not by people of our own race or color. By negroes, by Africans, and the descendants of Africans. The question was whether our laws and Government were to be the laws and Government of white men or of black men. At first he could not believe the accounts of this affair, as given in the papers; but he had heard it confirmed by high authority; by a person who had received letters from Boston. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Foote) had stated yesterday that in an interview with the two highest officers of the Government assurances were given that the law would be maintained; since then he (Mr. C.) had had an interview with these persons, and had received a similar assurance.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, said he had read the accounts of the occurrence in Boston; which occurrence the Senator had condemned. Before arraigning any one, before condemning or commending any one, concerning this proceeding, he desired to have the information and facts before him, and when he had these before him he would not hesitate to express his condemnation or commendation, as the facts of the case would show who was entitled to either. It was well known that the law, whose operations had been resisted, was an unpopular one in that section of the country, and that its provisions had been fully discussed and commented upon. But the people of Boston were a law-abiding people. They were willing and content to leave this law to the action of the courts to have its constitutionality decided upon. They were not disposed to resist the law by violence. While the law was upon the statute book it should be maintained and obeyed; but there should also be allowed freedom of speech, freedom of debate upon the subject.

Mr. Clay. Freedom of debate upon what subject? Upon an open, impudent violation of the laws of the country?

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, said he meant that freedom of discussion should be allowed upon the general merits of the law.

Mr. Clay asked who opposed any discussion of the merits of the law?

Mr. Davis said that he had no allusion to the Senator. Without the Senate there had been obstacles thrown in the way of a free discussion of the merits of the law.

Mr. Clay said that Congress less than five months ago had passed a law to carry into effect a provision of the Constitution. It was passed after full debate by considerable majority. And to those who now required its repeal they said, we will not repeal the act we have so lately passed, particularly in the face of an open attempt to resist it. He hoped he had not offended the Senator from Massachusetts, by expressing the indignation he felt upon hearing of the conduct of those who entered the temple of justice, and seizing the sword of justice itself, waving it in triumph over the heads of the officers and ministers of justice. He would on this and every other occasion speak, offend whom it may, of any gross outrage and resistance of the law, whether by white men or black men.

Mr. Davis said he felt as indignant as any one at the occurrence. The people of Boston were a law-abiding people. But they were also a free people; and since the days of the Revolution they had maintained the right of free discussion and inquiry into every subject affecting them. Their remedy against the offensive law was by argument, by reason, and by an appeal to the ballot-box.

to put down insurrection in their respective States. Such was the case in putting down the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania. The militia of that State alone were sufficient. If Massachusetts refused to obey the laws of the United States and to enforce them, there was but one thing more for her to do, and that was, to declare the Constitution of the United States no longer obligatory. He then alluded to the case of Governor Quitman, who, in obedience to the laws, had resigned his post of Governor of a State and surrendered himself to the authorities, upon a charge of which it was well known he could not be guilty. Governor Quitman had offered to give a pledge that, upon the expiration of his term of service, he would present himself for trial. This pledge was refused. Justice in that case was hungry for its victim. If this mob were an exposition of the principles of Massachusetts, he would rather let her go than to vote to enforce her obedience by means of the army and navy of the United States.

Mr. Foote read from the State papers to show that, in the case of the insurrection in Pennsylvania, Washington had issued his requisition for militia upon the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. The militia called out were not alone from the State where the insurrection took place.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, meant, when he said that there was a sentiment prevalent in Massachusetts against the law that the law was opposed by the people; but he did not mean that therefore the law would not be enforced. He ventured to say that all the speculations, that the army and navy would be necessary to enforce the laws of the United States, were wholly unfounded. He would take the responsibility of asserting that the laws would be executed without calling in any such aid. He was opposed to the law; he was opposed by many as an offensive measure, but beneath all this there existed that public opinion which did not consider mobs as the proper remedy, or the proper means to effect a change of the law. The days of the revolution and of Shay's rebellion were gone by, and the people have learned there is an easier mode of obtaining a redress of grievances; that the ballot-box is the most efficacious mode of resistance to place measures in opposition to the United States authority. While he had opposed the law, still he would be willing to vote for a proper one. The people of the free States consider that it is an imposition on them to deny in these cases a mode of trial which was allowed in every other case. At a proper time he thought he could tell the Senate that this was not the proper kind of law.

Mr. Cooper said that the militia called out to suppress the insurrection in Pennsylvania were from New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. Their rendezvous was at Carlisle, and he believed they marched to Uniontown.

The question was then taken, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

AN OUTRAGE IN COURT.

On Thursday evening last, whilst Wake County Court was in session, an outrage occurred in the Court-House which has excited the deepest indignation of our citizens. The Constable of the Court and City, Mr. James H. Murray, was sitting within the bar, when John Williamson came up behind him and struck him with all his force, with a rock which he held in his hand, stunning and telling him to the floor. Williamson was immediately seized by the Clerk, Mr. Marriott, and held until the Court ordered him to prison.

This outrage is the more atrocious from the fact, that Williamson had just been compelled by the Court to give bond to keep the peace towards Mr. Murray, who had only dealt with him previously as an officer in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Murray was conveyed to his residence in a carriage, and was immediately attended by Doctors Hill and F. J. Haywood. We are glad to learn that his skull is not fractured, though his head is cut through to the bone.

Such an outrage, perpetrated on a worthy officer of the law, and under the very eye of the Court, calls for the heaviest punishment which that Court can inflict. Williamson is noted for his profligate and desperate disposition, and is the very character of whom an example ought to be made at this time, for the good of the community.

Mr. Murray was doing well on yesterday, and we are gratified to learn that his life is considered in no very serious danger.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was issued yesterday, by President Fillmore, on account of the recent resistance of the fugitive slave law at Boston, and the violent rescue of an alleged fugitive from the custody of the Marshal by an organized mob, in which he calls the assistance of all good citizens, and commands them to full and prompt execution of the law against the offenders, and their aiders and abettors.

The course of the President will meet with general approbation, for if a mob may be collected and allowed to oppose the authority of the General Government, there is no safety for society. We are indebted to the Washington Republic for a slip containing the Proclamation.

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, information has been received that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together for the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States, did at Boston, Massachusetts, on the fifteenth of this month, make a violent assault on the marshal or deputy marshals of the United States, for the district of Massachusetts, in the court-house, and did overcome the said officers, and did, by force, rescue from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner lawfully held by the said marshal or deputy marshals of the United States, and other scandalous outrages did commit in violation of law.

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my proclamation, calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws of their country and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage, to be aiding and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this and other such combinations, and assisting the marshal and his deputies in recapturing the above-mentioned prisoner.

And I do, especially, direct that prosecution be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aiders or abettors in or to this flagitious offence. And I do further command that the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws of the United States, cause the foregoing offenders, and all such as aided, abetted or assisted them, or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitive, contrary to law, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

AN ACT
To amend an Act, passed in the year 1803, entitled an Act for the government of the City of Raleigh.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no person shall be entitled to vote at any election for Intendant and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, unless he shall have resided within the limits of the said City, for at least six months, and in the Ward in which he offers to vote for at least ten days next preceding the day of election, and paid City taxes within the twelve months preceding the day of election; or being a non-resident, shall own in fee simple, real estate in the City of Raleigh, and shall have possessed said real estate at least six months preceding the day of any election.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever an election shall be held for an Intendant and Commissioners of said City, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the county of Wake, to declare the persons receiving the highest number of votes to be elected, and if there shall be a tie between any two of the candidates so that no election can be made, then he shall certify this fact in his returns, and the Board of Commissioners at their first regular meeting thereafter, shall elect some person by ballot, to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Intendant to preside over all meetings of the Board of Commissioners when present; and in all cases where there is a tie upon any question, he shall be entitled to give the casting vote.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioners of said City, shall have power and authority to levy and collect a tax not exceeding twenty-five dollars on every Billiard Table, Nine or Ten-pin Alley, Victualling house or Restaurant; and upon every permission granted to retail Spirituous Liquors within the limits of said City.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Justices of the county of Wake, to grant any License to retail Spirituous Liquors within the City of Raleigh, without permission of the Board of Commissioners first had, and if any License shall be granted without such permission in writing, attested by the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, first filed with the Clerk of said County Court, such License shall be void and of no effect, and the person obtaining such License, shall be liable to indictment as in other cases of retailing without License, and to a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered by warrant before the Intendant of Police, or any Justice of the Peace in the name of the Commissioners of said City for the use of said City.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioners of said City, shall have power and authority to levy a tax not exceeding three dollars, upon every hog kept running at large in the streets of said City.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 28th day of January, 1851.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Africa at New York on the 15th instant, from Liverpool, we have two weeks later intelligence from Europe. We quote the following items of news:

"The Africa brings the glad news of intelligence of the safety of the steamer Atlantic, so long missing, and of her passengers, for whose safety there has been so much anxiety.

The Atlantic, after having been nine days at sea, and making nineteen hundred miles, experienced a very severe storm and broke her shaft. Her bulwarks, paddle-boxes, machinery, &c., were also much broken and injured. Captain West decided that the only alternative was to put back under sail, which he did, and made the port of Cork, Ireland, with all the passengers safe. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the qualities of the noble steamer. They say she braved the storm with masterly strength. They have past a vote of thanks to Captain West for his great skill and masterly management of the vessel. It will require two months to repair the Atlantic. Her passengers have all arrived safely on board of the Africa.

The Papal excitement in England has subsided. The continental news is unimportant.

The political affairs of France have been somewhat disturbed.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Feb. 1. Cotton. The market was dull, and prices had declined 1d per lb. since previous accounts.

Breadstuffs. Flour and wheat were quiet at previous quotations. Indian corn had advanced 1s.

Provisions. Beef remained unchanged. Pork had advanced 2s to 3s. Lard had advanced 1s to 2s.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. By the steamer Mexico, arrived here, we have fifteen days later news from California. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th January.

The general news possesses no special importance beyond what we have had by previous dates. The country was quiet, and outrages, robberies, murders, &c., less frequent.

The Legislature assembled on the 7th January. The Governor's message has been delivered. It is a straight forward, sensible document, and is well spoken of generally.

There has been no election yet of United States Senators. It is the subject of much speculation. The chances are in favor of electing a Democrat, though Colonel Fremont cannot get the office. Mr. Wheeler is much talked of among the Whigs.

Business generally has been prosperous. Money operations continue with seasonable prosperity.

Healthfulness generally prevails. The cholera has entirely disappeared.

EMIGRATION TO NEW YORK. The Commissioners of Emigration have made their report to the Legislature for the year ending 31st December, 1850. It shows a decrease of arrivals of 7,903, as compared with 1849, attributable to a stoppage in the current of German emigration. Of the arrivals 13,973 were citizens, and 212,795 aliens, making a total of 232,768.

Of these were natives of—

Ireland	117,038	Germany	45,535
England	28,163	Scotland	6,772
France	3,462	Norway	3,150
Switzerland	2,380	Wales	1,529
Holland	1,174	Sweden	1,119
Spain	554	Italy	476
Poland	188	Belgium	230
Nova Scotia	164	South America	104
Denmark	90	Portugal	65
Canada	61	Mexico	41
East Indies	33	Sicily	28
Russia	18	China	11
Greece	4	Turkey	4

The passengers arrived in 1,912 vessels.

New Yorker.

PLANK ROADS. In the January number of Hunt's Merchants, Magazine, there is an interesting article on the subject of plank roads. From it we learn that plank roads were first constructed in Russia. We find them introduced into Canada by Lord Sydenham—this was some ten or twelve years ago. In 1846 the first plank road was built in the United States, at the village of Cicero in the State of New York. Since that time they have multiplied rapidly in that State, and are the great medium of communication between the producer and consumer—open to all kinds of vehicles—very beneficial to the country at large, and profitable to the stockholders.

MARRIED.

In the vicinity of this City, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Ford Taylor, Esq., Commoner from Nash, to Mrs. Hickey Johnson.

In this City, on the evening of the 20th instant, by O. L. Burch, Esq., Mr. John W. Lassiter to Miss Elizabeth Watson.

DIED.

In the city of Glasgow, Scotland, (whether he had gone to complete the study of his profession,) Mr. Alexander Strange, son of the Hon. Robert Strange, of this vicinity.

No more afflicitive intelligence could have fallen upon his family and numerous friends.

But a few months since, he left our midst, in high health and with buoyant spirits, to derive the advantages of a finished education in the eminent schools of Scotland, and those to whom he was dear, looked forward with high hopes and fond expectations to his future attainments in usefulness and excellence. But alas! they have been called to experience a bitter and sorrowful disappointment, and to bear the burden of a sad and severe bereavement.

The subject of this obituary expired on the evening of the 16th of January last, in the 21st year of his age after a short and severe illness; during which he was surrounded by the ablest medical assistance, and tenderly nursed by sincerely sympathizing relatives and friends.

In the depth of their heavy affliction, the bereaved family of the deceased may find just cause of consolation in the remembrance of his bright shining virtues. Possessed of a vigorous and cultivated intellect, and commanding the qualities of a firm and manly mind with an extremely quiet and gentle temperament, and an amiable and generous heart, he was an attractive acquaintance a valuable friend, and in the closer relations of life, an example of filial and fraternal fidelity.

In view of his high moral and Christian integrity of character, and his uncommonly irreproachable and unblemished life, there is every hope that Almighty God, in his mercy, hath "taken him from the evil to come," and called him away "to be at rest."

Fayetteville Carolinian.

Sealed Proposals.

Will be received by the Subscriber, until the 14th day of March, for the following work on the Lunatic Asylum.

CARPENTER'S WORK.
The flooring, including Plank, nails and laying the same complete. The price per square.
Doors including frames, Sashes, Hanging and all materials except hinges and locks. The price for each.
Window frames, exclusive of sashes and Sills. The price for each.
Sleepers and Joists. The price per Square.
Roof including rafters and everything except tin. The price per Square.
Stairs including materials, price per square.

MASON'S WORK.
Door Sills and Caps per superficial foot of Rough Stone, the price per foot Window Sills, and Caps of Rough Stone the price per lineal foot.
The plans can be found at the Bank of the State.
Bond with approved security will be required of the Contractors.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Sec. of Com.

Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1851.

NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sales.

No. acres.	Persons names.	Location.	Taxes
45.	Heirs of H. A. McNeill.	McDeed's creek, 02	c.
22.	"	Mouth Big Pond, 02	c.
45.	"	Hart's Branch, 04	c.
50.	"	Gut creek, 04	c.
25.	"	Little creek, 06	c.
25.	"	Morganton road, 08	c.
10.	"	McDeed's creek, 02	c.
64.	"	Yadkin road, 04	c.
64.	"	Milk creek, 04	c.
64.	"	Seal's road, 06	c.
15.	"	Stear Branch, 02	c.
64.	"	McDeed's creek, 02	c.
225.	Heirs of A. B. McFadyen,	Govenor's creek, 63	c.
110.	Heirs of John Black,	Nick's creek, 10	c.
100.	Heirs of Alex Nicholson,	Raccoon creek, 21	c.
All the above land will be sold if not previously paid.			
A. R. WADSWORTH, State Sheriff.		29—ft.	
Feb 18 1857		Rd. \$41.	